

Title: Agreement between Iran and Iraq concerning the use of frontier watercourses
Parties: Iran, Iraq
Basin: Bnava Suta, Qurahtu, Gangir, Alvend, Kanjan
Date: 6/13/1975

[TRANSLATION-TRADUCTION]

TREATY ¹ CONCERNING THE STATE FRONTIER AND NEIGHBOURLY
RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran,

His Excellency the President Of the Republic of Iraq.

Considering die sincere desire of the two Parties as expressed in the Algiers Communique of 6 March 1975, ² to achieve a final and lasting solution to all the problems pending between the two countries,

Considering that the two Parties have carried out the definitive redemarcation of their land frontier on the basis of the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 ³ and the minutes of the meetings of the Frontier Delimitation Commission of 1914 and have delimited their river frontier along the thalweg,

Considering their desire to restore security and mutual trust throughout the length of their common frontier,

Considering the ties of geographical proximity, history, religion, culture and bind the peoples of Iran and Iraq,

Desirous of strengthening their bonds of friendship and good neighbourliness, expanding their economic and cultural relations and promoting exchanges and human relations between their peoples on the basis of the principles of territorial integrity, the inviolability of frontiers and non-interference in internal affairs,

Resolved to work towards the introduction of a new era in friendly relations between Iran and Iraq based on full respect for the national independence and sovereign equality of States,

Convinced that they are helping thereby to implement the principles and achieve the purposes and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have decided to conclude this Treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran: His Excellency Abbas Ali Khalatbary, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Iraq: His Excellency Saadoun Hamadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

¹ Came into force on 22 June 1976 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Tehran, in accordance with article 8.

Article 1. The High Contracting Parties confirm that the State land frontier between Iraq and Iran shall be that which has been redemarcated on the basis of and in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning the redemarcation of the land frontier, and the annexes thereto, attached to this Treaty.

Article 2. The High Contracting Parties confirm that the State frontier in the Shatt al'Arab shall be that which has been delimited on the basis of and in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning the delimitation of the river frontier, and the annexes thereto, attached to this Treaty.

Article 3. The High Contracting Parties undertake to exercise strict and effective permanent control over the frontier in order to put an end to any infiltration of a subversive nature from any source, on the basis of and in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning frontier security, and the annex thereto, attached to this Treaty.

Article 4. The High Contracting Parties confirm that the provisions of the three Protocols, and the annexes thereto, referred to in articles 1, 2 and 3 above and attached to this treaty as an integral part thereof shall be final and permanent. They shall not be infringed under any circumstances and shall constitute the indivisible elements of an over-all settlement. Accordingly, a breach of any of the components of this over-all settlement shall clearly be incompatible with the spirit of the Algiers Agreement.

Article 5. In keeping with the inviolability of the frontiers of the two States and strict respect for their territorial integrity, the High Contracting Parties confirm that the course of their land and river frontiers shall be inviolable, permanent and final.

Article 6. 1. In the event of a dispute regarding the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty, the three Protocols or the annexes thereto, any solution to such a dispute shall strictly respect the course of the Iraqi-Iranian frontier referred to in articles 1 and 2 above and shall take into account the need to maintain security on the Iraqi-Iranian frontier in accordance with article 3 above.

2. Such disputes shall be resolved in the first instance by the High Contracting Parties by means of direct bilateral negotiations to be held within two months after the date on which one of the Parties so requested.

3. If no agreement is reached, the High Contracting Parties shall have recourse, within a three-month period, to the good offices of a friendly third State.

4. Should one of the two Parties refuse to have recourse to the good offices or should the good-offices procedure fail, the dispute shall be settled by arbitration within a period of not more than one month after the date of such refusal or failure.

5. Should the High Contracting Parties disagree as to the arbitration procedure, one of the High Contracting Parties may have recourse, within 15 days after such disagreement was recorded, to a court of arbitration.

With a view to establishing such court of arbitration each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in respect of each dispute to be resolved, appoint one of its nationals as arbitrators and the two arbitrators shall choose an umpire. Should the High Contracting Parties fail to appoint their arbitrators within one month after the date on which one of the Parties received a request for arbitration from the other Party, or should the arbitrators fail to reach agreement, on the choice of the umpire before that time-limit expires, the High Contracting Party which requested arbitration shall be entitled to request the President of the

International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrators or the umpire, in accordance with the procedures of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. ⁴

6. The decision of the court of arbitration shall be binding on and enforceable by the High Contracting Parties.

7. The High Contracting Parties shall each defray half the costs of arbitration.

Article 7. This Treaty, the three Protocols and the annexes thereto shall be registered in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 8. This Treaty, the three Protocols and the annexes thereto shall be ratified by each of the High Contracting Parties in accordance with its domestic law.

This Treaty, the three Protocols and the annexes thereto shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification in Tehran.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this Treaty, the three Protocols and the annexes thereto,

DONE at Baghdad, on 13 June 1975.

<i>[Signed]</i>	<i>[Signed]</i>
ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY	SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

This Treaty, the three Protocols and the annexes thereto were signed in the presence of His Excellency Abdel-Aziz Bouteflika, Member of the Council of the Revolution and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

[Signed]

PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE RIVER FRONTIER BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

Pursuant to the decisions taken in the Algiers Communique of 6 March 1975, ⁵

The two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The two Contracting Parties hereby declare and recognize that the State river frontier between Iran and Iraq in the Shatt al'Arab has been delimited along the thalweg by the Mixed Iraqi-Iranian-Algerian Committee on the basis of the following:

1. the Tehran Protocol of 17 March 1975, ⁶
2. the record of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, signed at Baghdad on 20 April 1975, ⁷ approving, *inter alia*, the record of the Committee to Delimit the River Frontier, signed on 16 April 1975 on board the Iraqi ship *El Thawra* in the Shatt al'Arab;

3 common hydrographic charts⁸ which have been verified on the spot and corrected and on which the geographical co-ordinates of the 1975 frontier crossing points have been indicated; these charts have been signed by the hydrographic experts of the Mixed Technical Commission and countersigned by the heads of the Iranian, Iraqi and Algerian delegations to the Committee. The said charts, listed hereinafter, are annexed to this Protocol and form an integral part thereof:

- Chart No. 1, Entrance to Shatt al'Arab, No. 3842, published by the British Admiralty;
- Chart No. 2, Inner Bar to Kabda Point, No. 3843, published by the British Admiralty;
- Chart No. 3, Kabda Point to Abadan, No. 3844, published by the British Admiralty;
- Chart No. 4, Abadan to Jazirat Ummat Tuwayyah, No. 3845, published by the British Admiralty.

Article 2. 1. The frontier line in the Shatt al'Arab shall follow the thalweg, i.e., the median line of the main navigable channel at the lowest navigable level, starting from the point at which the land frontier between Iran and Iraq enters the Shatt al'Arab and continuing to the sea.

2. The frontier line, as defined in paragraph 1 above, shall vary with changes brought about by natural causes in the main navigable channel. The frontier line shall not be affected by other changes unless the two Contracting Parties conclude a special agreement to that effect.

3. The occurrence of any of the changes referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be attested jointly by the competent technical authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

4. Any change in the bed of the Shatt al'Arab brought about by natural causes which would involve a change in the national character of the two States' respective territory or of landed property, constructions, or technical or other installations shall not change the a course of the frontier line, which shall continue to follow the thalweg in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 above.

5. Unless an agreement is reached between the two Contracting Parties concerning the transfer of the frontier line to the new bed, the water shall be re-directed at the joint expense of both Parties to the bed existing in 1975 - as marked on the four common charts listed in article 1, paragraph 3, above-should one of the Parties so request within two years after the date on which the occurrence of the change was attested by either of the two Parties. Until such time, both Parties shall retain their previous rights of navigation and of user over the water of the new bed.

Article 3. 1. The river frontier between Iran and Iraq in the Shatt al'Arab, as defined in article 2 above, is represented by the relevant line drawn on the common charts referred to in article 1, paragraph 3. above.

2. The two Contracting Parties have agreed to consider that the river frontier shall end at the straight line connecting the two banks of the Shatt al'Arab, at its mouth, at the astronomical lowest low-water mark. This straight line has been indicated on the common hydrographic charts referred to in article 1, paragraph 3, above.

Article 4. The frontier line as defined in articles 1, 2 and 3 of this Protocol shall also divide vertically the air space and the subsoil.

Article 5. With a view to eliminating any source of controversy, the two Contracting Parties shall establish a Mixed Iraqi-Iranian Commission to settle, within two months, any questions concerning the status of landed property, constructions, or technical or other installations, the national character of

which may be affected by the delimitation of the Iranian-Iraqi river frontier, either through repurchase or compensation or any other suitable arrangement.

Article 6. Since the task of surveying the Shatt al'Arab has been completed and the common hydrographic chart referred to in article 1, paragraph 3, above has been drawn up, the two Contracting Parties have agreed that a new survey of the Shatt al'Arab shall be carried out jointly, once every 10 years, with effect from the date of signature of this Protocol. However, each of the two Parties shall have the right to request new surveys, to be carried out jointly, before the expiry of the 10-year period.

The two Contracting Parties shall each defray half the cost of such surveys.

Article 7. 1. Merchant vessels, State vessels and warships of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy freedom of navigation in the Shatt al'Arab and in any part of the navigable channels in the territorial sea which lead to the mouth of the Shatt al'Arab, irrespective of the line delimiting the territorial sea of each of the two countries.

2. Vessels of third countries used for purposes of trade shall enjoy freedom of navigation, on an equal and non-discriminatory basis, in the Shatt al'Arab and in any part of the navigable channels in the territorial sea which lead to the mouth of the Shatt al'Arab, irrespective of the line delimiting the territorial sea of each of the two countries.

3. Either of the two Contracting Parties may authorize foreign warships visiting its ports to enter the Shatt al'Arab, provided such vessels do not belong to a country in a state of belligerency, armed conflict or war with either of the two Contracting Parties and provided the other Party is so notified no less than 72 hours in advance.

4. The two Contracting Parties shall in every case refrain from authorizing the entry to the Shatt al'Arab of merchant vessels belonging to a country in a state of belligerency, armed conflict or war with either of the two Parties.

Article 8. 1. Rules governing navigation in the Shatt al'Arab shall be drawn up by a mixed Iranian-Iraqi Commission, in accordance with the principle of equal rights of navigation for both States.

2. The two Contracting Parties shall establish a commission to draw up rules governing the prevention and control of pollution in the Shatt al'Arab.

3. The two Contracting Parties undertake to conclude subsequent agreements on the questions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 9. The two Contracting Parties recognize that the Shatt al'Arab is primarily an international waterway, and undertake to refrain from any operation that might hinder navigation in the Shatt al'Arab or in any part of those navigable channels in the territorial sea of either of the two countries that lead to the mouth of the Shatt al'Arab.

DONE at Baghdad, on 13 June 1975.

[Signed]
ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iran

[Signed]
SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

Signed in the presence of
His Excellency ABDEL-AZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
Member of the Council of the Revolution
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

[Signed]

PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REDEMARCATION OF THE LAND FRONTIER BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

Pursuant to the provisions of the Algiers Communique of 6 March 1975. The two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

Article 1. A. The two Contracting Parties affirm and recognize that the redemarcation of the State land frontier between Iran and Iraq was a field operation performed by the mixed Iraqi-Iranian-Algerian Committee on the basis of the following:

1. the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the meetings of the 1914 Commission to delimit the Turco-Persian frontier;
2. the Tehran Protocol dated 17 March 1975;
3. the record of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, signed at Baghdad on 20 April 1975 and approving, *inter alia*, the record of the Committee to Demarcate the Land Frontier, signed at Tehran on 30 March 1975;
4. the record of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, signed at Algiers on 20 May 1975;
5. the descriptive record of operations in the demarcation of the land frontier between Iran and Iraq, prepared by the Committee to Demarcate the Land Frontier and dated 13 June 1975; the record constitutes annex 1 and is an integral part of this Protocol;
6. maps ¹⁴ on the scale 1:50,000 indicating the land frontier line and the positions of the old and new frontier marks; the maps constitute annex 2 and are an integral part of this Protocol;
7. record cards of the old and new frontier marks;
8. a document giving the co-ordinates of the frontier marks;
9. aerial photographs of the Iraqi-Iranian frontier strip indicating the positions of the old and new frontier marks.

B. The two Parties undertake to complete the demarcation of the frontier between frontier marks No. 14A and No. 15 within two months.

C. The two Contracting Parties shall co-operate in producing aerial photographs of the Iranian-Iraqi land frontier with a view to using them in plotting the frontier on maps on the scale 1:25,000, indicating the

positions of the frontier marks. This work shall be completed within a period not exceeding one year, with effect from 20 May 1975, and shall be without prejudice to the entry into force of the Treaty of which this Protocol is an integral part.

The descriptive record relating to the land frontier and referred to in paragraph 5 above shall be amended accordingly.

The maps produced pursuant to the present section C shall supersede all existing maps.

Article 2. The State land frontier between Iraq and Iran shall follow the line indicated in the descriptive record and the maps referred to respectively in paragraphs 5 and 6 of article 1 above, due regard being had to the provisions of section C of that article.

Article 3. The frontier line defined in articles 1 and 2 of this Protocol shall also divide vertically the air space and the subsoil.

Article 4. The two Contracting Parties shall establish a Mixed Iraqi-Iranian Commission to settle, in a neighbourly and co-operative spirit, the status of landed property, constructions, or technical or other installations whose national character may be changed by the redemarcation of the land frontier between Iraq and Iran. Such settlement shall be by means or repurchase, compensation or any other appropriate formula, with a view to eliminating any source of litigation.

The Commission shall settle the status of State property within two months. Claims concerning private property shall be submitted to it within two months. The status of this private property shall be settled within the following three months.

Article 5. 1. A Mixed Commission composed of representatives of the competent authorities of the two States shall be established to inspect the frontier marks and determine their condition.

The Commission shall make this inspection annually, in September, in accordance with a timetable which it shall prepare beforehand within an appropriate period of time.

2. Either Contracting Party may request the other in writing to have the Commission carry out, at any time, an additional inspection of the frontier marks. In the event of such a request, the inspection shall be made within a period not exceeding 30 days after the date of the request.

3. Whenever an inspection is made, the Mixed Commission shall prepare the relevant reports and submit them under its signature to the competent authorities of each of the two States. The Commission may, if need be, call for the construction of new frontier marks according to the specifications of the existing ones, provided that the course of the frontier line is not thereby altered. Where new frontier marks are constructed, the competent authorities of the two States shall check the frontier marks and their co-ordinates against the relevant maps and documents referred to in article 1 of this Protocol. The authorities shall then position the frontier marks under the supervision of the Mixed Commission, which shall prepare a record of the operation and submit it to the competent authorities of each of the two States so that it may be annexed to the documents referred to in article 1 of this Protocol.

4. The two Contracting Parties shall be jointly responsible for the maintenance of the frontier marks.

5. The Mixed Commission shall be responsible for replacing displaced frontier marks and reconstructing destroyed or missing marks, on the basis of the maps and documents referred to in article 1 of this

Protocol, taking care not to alter, under any circumstances, the position of the marks. In such cases, the Mixed Commission shall prepare a record of the operation and submit it to the competent authorities of each of the two States.

6. The competent authorities of each of the two States shall exchange information on the condition of the frontier marks with a view to finding the best ways and means of protecting and maintaining them.

7. The two Contracting Parties undertake to take all necessary steps to protect the frontier marks and prosecute individuals who have moved, damaged or destroyed them.

Article 6. The two Contracting Parties have agreed that the provisions of this Protocol, signed without any reservation, shall henceforth govern any matter relating to the frontier between Iran and Iraq. On this basis, they solemnly undertake to respect their common and definitive frontier.

DONE at Baghdad, on 13 June 1975.

<i>[Signed]</i>	<i>[Signed]</i>
ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY	SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Signed in the presence of

His Excellency ABDEL-AZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
Member of the Council of the Revolution
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

[Signed]

DESCRIPTION OF THE IRANIAN-IRAQ LAND FRONTIER (1975)

ANNEX I TO THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REDEMARCATION OF THE LAND FRONTIER BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

After following the thalweg of the Shatt al'Arab from the sea to the compliance of the Nahr Al Khayin, the Iranian-Iraqi land frontier shall continue in the Nahr Al Khayin (frontier mark No. 1).

From mark No. 1 to mark No. 1/1: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/1 to mark No. 1/2: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/3 to mark No. 1/4: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/4 to mark No. 1/5: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /5 to mark No. 1/6: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /6 to mark No. 1/7: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /7 to mark No. 1/8: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /8 to mark No. 1/9: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /9 to mark No. 1/10: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /10 to mark No. 1/11: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /11 to mark No. 1/12: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /12 to mark No. 1/13: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /13 to mark No. 1/4: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /14 to mark No. 1/15: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /15 to mark No. 1/16: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /17 to mark No. 1/18: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /18 to mark No. 1/19: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /19 to mark No. 1/20: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1 /20 to mark No. 1/21: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/21 to mark No. 1/22: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/22 to mark No. 1/23: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/23 to mark No. 1/24: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 1/24 to mark No. 2: the frontier shall follow the median water line of the Nahr Al Khayin.

From mark No. 2 to mark No. 3: the frontier shall follow a straight line.

From mark No. 3 to mark No. 4: the frontier shall follow a straight line.

From mark No. 4 to mark No. 4/1: the frontier shall go in a straight line to the north.

Mark No.	UTM co-ordinates		Geographical co-ordinates		Distance (meters)	Azimuth
	E	N	4	A		
124	492225	4085810	36 55 04	44 54 46	3380	154 03 56
124/A	490750	4088850	36 56 42	44 53 46		
124/1	489660	4090550	36 57 37	44 53 02	2020	147 16 13
124/2	490750	4094340	36 59 40	44 53 46	3945	195 58 30
124/3	491475	4095525	37 00 19	44 54 15	1390	211 23 47
124/4	491650	4096150	37 00 39	44 54 22	649	195 35 08
125	491175	4097575	37 01 26	44 54 03	1487	160 17 24
125/1	487400	4099225	37 02 19	44 51 30	4109	114 00 32
125/2	487350	4099800	37 02 37	44 51 28	577	174 56 40
125/3	483825	4099500	37 02 28 44	49 05	3539	85 02 59
125/4	482550	4100900	37 03 13 44	48 14	1894	137 33 59
125/5	480225	4103550	37 04 39 44	46 39	3527	138 37 09
125/6	480775	4105325	37 05 36	44 47 01	1859	197 04 55
125/7	477688	4109462	37 07 18	44 44 56	4403	135 19 47
125/8	479100	4109538	37 07 53	44 45 53	1776	232 32 24
125/9	479025	4110200	37 08 14 44	45 50	667	173 23 42

125/10	479938	4110550	37082644	46 27	978	248 52 56
125/11	480838	4111118	37 08 4444	47 03	1065	237 36 23
125/12	480975	4111612	37 09 00	44 47 09	513	195 22 21

RECORD

In connexion with the description of the Iranian-Iraqi land frontier annexed to the Protocol concerning the redemarcation of the land frontier between Iran and Iraq, of 13 June 1975, the undersigned representatives of Iran and Iraq, duly empowered, have reached agreement on the following arrangements:

1. With regard to the description of the course of the frontier between mark No. 101 and mark No. 101/1, it has been agreed that the frontier line shall run between two springs bearing the same name "Chiftekan".

Accordingly, the description set out in annex 1 to the Protocol concerning the redemarcation of the land frontier, which reads:

"It shall go in a straight line to a point situated between two springs bearing the same name "Chiftekan", whence it shall ascend in a straight line to the crest of Sour Koh mountain",

signifies that the frontier line shall run between the two springs, which lie approximately five metres apart.

The existing arrangements for sharing the waters of the two springs (12 hours for Iran and 12 hours for Iraq in any 24-hour period) shall continue to apply.

The representatives of the two Parties deem it desirable to erect one or two additional marks between mark No. 101 and mark No. 101/1, in order to delineate more clearly the course of the frontier.

2. The description of the frontier between mark No. 81 and mark No. 82 set out in annex I to the Protocol concerning the redemarcation of the land frontier between Iran and Iraq, which reads:

"it shall then climb the Dere-i-Tekkiyeh ravine, skirting the orchards situated therein in such a way as to leave them in Persian territory. From the point where these orchards end, it shall follow the thalweg of the ravine. . . "

specifically provides that the frontier shall skirt all existing orchards, thus leaving them in Iranian territory. The representatives of the two Parties have agreed on the erection of six additional marks in order to delineate more clearly the course of the frontier.

3. The erection of the additional marks referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be effected *in situ* by the duly authorized representatives of the two countries. The marks shall be constructed as soon as weather conditions permit.

DONE at Baghdad, on 26 December 1975.

4. The points specified above shall be supplemented by any other infiltration point which may be discovered and will have to be closed and controlled.
5. All frontier crossing points except those currently controlled by the customs authorities shall be closed.
6. In the interests of promoting relations of all kinds between the two neighbouring countries, the two Contracting Parties have agreed that, in future, other crossing points controlled by the customs authorities shall be created by common consent.

Article 4. 1. The two Contracting Parties undertake to provide the necessary human and material resources to ensure the effective closure and control of their frontiers, so as to prevent any infiltration by subversive elements through the crossing points mentioned in article 3 above.

2. If, in the light of experience gained in this matter, experts should decide that more effective measures must be taken, the corresponding procedures shall be established at monthly meetings of the frontier authorities of the two countries or at meetings between those authorities, should the need arise.

The conclusions and records of such meetings shall be communicated to the higher authorities of each of the two Parties. Should there be disagreement between the frontier authorities, the heads of the administrations concerned shall meet in either Baghdad or Tehran to reconcile the points of view and draw up a record of the outcome of their meetings.

Article 5. 1. Any subversive persons who may be arrested shall be handed over to the competent authorities of the Party in whose territory they were arrested and shall be subject to the legislation in force.

2. The two Contracting Parties shall inform each another of the measures taken against persons referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. Should subversive persons cross the frontier in an attempt to escape, the authorities of the other country shall be informed immediately and shall take all necessary steps to apprehend such persons.

Article 6. In case of need and where the two Contracting Parties so agree, entry to certain areas may be declared prohibited in order to prevent subversive persons from carrying out their intentions.

Article 7. In order to establish and promote co-operation which is mutually beneficial to both Parties, a permanent Mixed Committee comprising the heads of the frontier authorities and representatives of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries shall be established and shall hold two sessions a year (at the beginning of each half of the calendar year).

At the request of one of the two Parties, however, special meetings may be held to consider how intellectual and material resources might be better used for the closure and control of the frontiers and to review the effectiveness and proper implementation of the basic provisions governing co-operation as provided for in this Protocol.

Article 8. The provisions of this Protocol relating to the closure and control of the frontier shall be without prejudice to the provisions of specific agreements between Iran and Iraq concerning grazing rights and frontier commissioners.

Article 9. With a view to guaranteeing the security of the common river frontier in the Shatt al'Arab and preventing the infiltration of subversive elements from either side, the two Contracting Parties shall take such appropriate steps as the installation of look-out posts and the detachment of patrol boats.

DONE at Baghdad, on 13 June 1975.

<i>(Signed)</i>	<i>[Signed]</i>
ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY	SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Signed in the presence of
H.E. A.-A. BOUTEFLIKA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria,

[Signed]

ANNEX

TO THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING SECURITY ON THE FRONTIER
BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

Infiltration points in the northern frontier zone

1. Rawanduz-Khaznah-Dalamper Dagh-Kessian-Reza'iyeh.
2. Rawindfuz-Seyedkan-Dorud-Kanirash-Mahabad.
3. Seyedkan-Baneh-Silveh-Mahabad.
4. Rawanduz-Galalah-Khaijarin-Tamarchin-Khaneh Piranshahr-Mahabad.
5. Qal'at Dizah-Shahedan-Suradizeh-Bardehpahn-Sardasht.
6. Qal'at Dizah-Helshou (Hiro)-Biuran-Sardasht.
7. As Sulaymaniyah-Mawat-Paveh-Doulkan-Sardasht.
8. As Sulaymaniyah-Chuwartah-Champarab-Buskan-Baneh.
9. Banjwin-Mishiav-Khoshdareh-Pasgabastan-Saqquez-Mahabad.
10. Banjwin-Pahlavi Dezh-Baneh.
11. Banjwin-Bishmiq-Marivan-Sanandaj.
12. Banjwin-Tutman-Piranshah-Veisseh-Marivan-Sanandaj.
13. Sayyid Sadiq-Khormal-Dezli-Marivan.
14. Halabjah-Tawilah-Nausud.
15. Halabjah-Dorouleh-Qal'eh Ji-Bayangan-Kermanshah.
16. Maydan-Baveysi.
17. Maydan-Chia Rida-Tappehrash-Sar Qal'eh.
18. Quraitu-Chia Surkh-Rezvar-Qal'eh Hovan-Tappehrash-Sar Qal'eh.
19. Khanaqin-Darah Khurma-Hosh Kori-Garmuk-Ahmadabad.
20. Khinaqin-Pelecheft-Karimabad-Qasr-e Shirin.
21. Khinaqin-Al Mansuriyah-Khosravi-Qasr-e Shirin.

Infiltration points in the southern zone

Stretching from (and including) Khosravi to (and excluding) Bavisseh, and comprising the following infiltration points:

- A. Kani Baz-Zeynalkos (Zeynalkoch)-Tang-e Ab Kohneh.
- B. Naknah-Sarband-Khanleyli-Dar Barru.
- C. Charbagh-Pirali-Chicha Surkh-Khanleyli-Dar Barru.
- D. Tapesah-Tapeshiro-Mahalchador.
- E. Mohammadkheder-Tappah Kal-Khanleyli-Dar Barru.
2. Khinaqin-Kani Masi-Naft Khaneh-Gomrok-Naft-e Shah.
3. Makatu-Miepitch-Naft-e Shah.
4. Mandali-Gumessang (Wad-i-El-Horan)-Sumar.
5. El Eyn (Taktak)-Taktakmechki-Andjireh-Salehabad.
6. Badrah-Zurbatiyah-Eljabal-Kani Sakht-Mahalchador.
7. Badrah-Zurbdtiyah-Sodur-Konjan Cham-Ilam.
8. Badrah-Sadr El Arafat (Arafat)-Bahramabad-Mehran.
9. Al Kut-Shaykh Sa'ad-Shahabi-Changuleh.
10. Ali Gharbi-Chilat Aragh-Chilat Iran-Dehloran.
11. Ali Gharbi--Tayeb-Bayat-Mussian.
12. Al 'Amirah-Fake Aragh-Fakeh Iran-Shush-Ahvaz.
13. Al 'Amirah-Chib-Souble-Bostan-Susangerd.
14. Abudafleh-Talaiyyeh-Susangerd.
15. Abudafleh-Kushke Basre-Kushke Ahvaz-Ahvaz.
16. Basra-Shalamcheh-Khorramshahr-Bandar-e Shahpur.
17. Basra-At Tannumah-Hodud-Khorramshahr.

ADDENDUM

Having reviewed the text of article 6, paragraph 5, of the Treaty concerning the State frontier and neighbourly relations between Iran and Iraq, signed at Baghdad on 13 June 1975, the two Contracting Parties have agreed on the following:

The last phrase of article 6, paragraph 5, of the above-mentioned Treaty, which reads "in accordance with the procedures of the Permanent Court of Arbitration", shall be deleted and the following paragraph added:

"If the President of the International Court of Justice is prevented from acting or is a national of one of the Parties, the arbitrators or umpire shall be appointed by the Vice-President. If the latter is prevented from acting or is a national of one of the Parties, the arbitrators or umpire shall be appointed by the eldest member of the Court who is not a national of either of the Parties.

"The Parties shall draw up a special agreement determining the subject of the dispute and (he procedure to be followed.

"if a special agreement has not been concluded within 15 days after the date on which the court of arbitration was constituted, or if the agreement contains insufficient information or details concerning the

matters referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of 18 October 1907², shall, where necessary, be applied.

"in the absence of specific provisions in the special agreement, or where no agreement has been concluded, the court of arbitration shall apply the rules set forth in article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice."

This addendum shall form an integral part of the Treaty concerning the State frontier and neighbourly relations between Iran and Iraq, signed at Baghdad on 13 June 1975, and shall be ratified at the same time as the aforementioned Treaty.

DONE at Baghdad, on 26 December 1975.

For the Imperial Government of Iran:

[Signed]

ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY

For the Government of the, Republic of Iraq:

[Signed]

SAADOUN HAMADI

RECORD

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq,

Guided by the spirit of the Algiers Agreement of 6 March 1975 and in pursuance of the provisions of article 4 of the Protocol concerning the redemarcation of the land frontier between Iran and Iraq, signed at Baghdad on 13 Jun.- 1975, and of article 5 of the Protocol concerning the delimitation of the river frontier between Iran and Iraq, signed at Baghdad on the same date, as well as of the record of 26 December 1975, signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries,

Desiring to effect a final settlement of all claims still pending between the two countries - whatever their nature or cause - which originated prior to the signing of this record,

Have agreed as follows:

1. The Iraqi Party shall grant to the Iranian Party, for a period of five years, the right to use, as formerly, the two floating docks belonging to Iran and situated in the Iraqi waters of the Shatt al'Arab, for a token rental fee of one Iraqi dinar per year.

Upon the expiry of the above-mentioned period, the Iranian Party undertakes to remove the said floating docks in their entirety and, in so doing, not to hinder navigation in the Shatt al'Arab in any way.

2. The Iraqi Party undertakes to grant to all Iranian nationals having left Iraq since 1969 all the facilities necessary for them to sell any immovable property they may own under-Iraqi law and to effect in

² *American Journal of International law*: Supplement vol.2. p43: Bevans. Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America (1776-1949) vo.1.p577: Scott.Hague Peace Conference of 1899 and 1907, vol.II,p309: and United Kingdom. Cd4175,No6 (1908).p17

favourable circumstances the transfer of any sums thus received, in accordance with Iraqi exchange control regulations.

3. Each Party shall compensate its own nationals for any damage they may suffer as a result of the transfer of landed property, constructions, or technical or other installations whose national character has been changed by the redemarcation of the land frontier or the delimitation of the river frontier between Iran and Iraq.

4. The two Parties consider this record as constituting a final and comprehensive settlement of all the above-mentioned claims, and as effecting full discharge thereof.

DONE at Tehran, on 22 June 1976, in two copies.

[Signed]

ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran

[Signed]

SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

EXCHANGES OF LETTERS

la

Tehran, 22 June 1976

Sir,

On the occasion of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty concerning the State frontier and neighbourly relations between Iraq and Iran and of the three attached Protocols, signed at Baghdad on 13 June 1975. as well as of the Agreements and the Record signed at Baghdad on 26 December 1975. and taking into account the record signed this day at Tehran concerning the final settlement of reciprocal claims, as well as for practical reasons, I have the honour to propose that the transfer of landed property, constructions, and public or private installations the national character of which has been changed by the redemarcation of the land frontier between Iraq and Iran should be effected within six months from this day under the supervision of a Mixed Commission composed of Iraqi and Iranian experts.

Each Party shall grant to the nationals of the other Party living in territory the national character of which has been changed by the said redemarcation, no less than two months and no more than six months from the date of transfer of the property referred to above in which to reach the territory of the State of which they are nationals.

Accept, Sir, etc.

[Signed]

SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

His Excellency Mr. Abbas-Ali Khalatbary
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran

Ia

Tehran, 22 June 1976

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

[See letter Ia]

In conveying to you the Iranian Government's acceptance of the contents of the foregoing letter, accept, Sir, etc.

[Signed]

ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran

His Excellency Mr. Saadoun Hamadi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Ib

Tehran, 22 June 1976

Sir,

On the occasion of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty concerning the State frontier and neighbourly relations between Iraq and Iran and of the three attached Protocols, signed at Baghdad on 13 June 1975, as well as the agreements and the record signed at Baghdad on 26 December 1975, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq undertakes to facilitate the registration as soon as possible in the land registry of Baghdad under the name of the Iranian State, of all land, constructions and outbuildings currently belonging to the Iranian Embassy at Baghdad.

Accept, Sir, etc.

His Excellency Mr. Abbas-Ali Khalatbary
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran

[Signed]
SAADOUN HAMADI

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Ib

Tehran, 22 June 1976

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

[See letter Ib]

Taking note of the contents of the foregoing letter, I wish to convey to you the thanks of the Government of Iran, etc.

His Excellency Mr. Saadoun Hamadi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran

JOINT IRANIAN-IRAQI COMMUNIQUE ³

During the holding at Algiers of the Summit Conference of the States members of OPEC and on the initiative of President Boumediene, His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, met twice and held long talks on the subject of relations between Iran and Iraq.

These talks, which took place in the presence of President Boumediene, were marked by great frankness and were characterized by the sincere desire of the two Parties to achieve a final and lasting solution to all the problems pending between the two countries.

In accordance with the principles of territorial integrity, the inviolability of frontiers and non-interference in internal affairs, the High Contracting Parties took the following decisions:

1. They will proceed with the definitive demarcation of their land frontiers on the basis of the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the Frontier Delimitation Commission of 1914;
2. They will delimit their river frontiers along the thalweg;
3. By so doing, they will restore mutual security and trust throughout the length of their common frontiers. They thus undertake to exercise strict and effective control over the frontiers with a view to the complete cessation of all subversive infiltration from either side;
4. The two Parties agreed to regard the above provisions as indivisible elements of an overall settlement and, accordingly, a breach of any of its component parts would clearly be incompatible with the spirit of the Algiers Agreement.

³ Published by the Secretariat for information only.

The two Parties will remain in constant contact with President Boumediene, who will, should the need arise, give Algeria's brotherly assistance in the implementation of the decisions reached.

The High Parties decided to renew the traditional bonds of good neighbourliness and friendship by, *inter alia*, eliminating all negative factors in their relations, by continually exchanging views on matters of common interest and by promoting mutual co-operation.

The two Parties solemnly declare that the region should remain free from any outside interference.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iran and Iraq will meet, in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, on 15 March 1975 at Tehran in order to determine the methods of work of the Mixed Iranian-Iraqi Commission established by mutual agreement for the purpose of implementing the above decisions.

In accordance with the wish of the two Parties, Algeria will be invited to all meetings of the Mixed Iranian-Iraqi Commission.

The Mixed Commission will determine its timetable and methods of work and will meet, as necessary, alternately at Baghdad and Tehran.

His Majesty the Shahinshah accepted with pleasure the invitation addressed to him, on behalf of His Excellency President Ahmed Hassan El-Bakr, to make an official visit to Iraq; the date of this visit is to be agreed on.

His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein also agreed to make an official visit to Iran on a date to be agreed on by the two Parties.

His Majesty the Shahinshah and His Excellency the Deputy Chairman, Saddam Hussein, wished to address warm thanks in particular to President Houari Boumediene, who, inspired by brotherly and disinterested feelings, facilitated the establishment of direct contacts between the eminent leaders of the two countries and thereby contributed to the inauguration of a new era in relations between Iran and Iraq, in the higher interest of the future of the region concerned.

Algiers, 6 March 1975.

PROTOCOL ⁴

Considering that during the Summit Conference of the States members of OPEC and on the initiative of President Boumediene, His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Aryamehr, Shahinshah of Iran, and His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, held talks on the subject of relations between Iran and Iraq;

Considering that, in the course of those talks, the two Parties decided to seek a final and lasting solution between the two countries, on the basis of the inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in internal affairs, and, consequently, took the following decisions:

1. they will proceed with the definitive demarcation of their land frontiers on the basis of the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the Frontier Delimitation Commission of 1914;

⁴ Published by the Secretariat for information only

2. they will delimit their river frontiers along the thatweg;
3. by so doing, they will restore mutual security and trust throughout the length of their common frontiers. They thus undertake to exercise strict and effective control over the frontier with a view to the complete cessation of all subversive infiltration from either side;
4. the two Parties agreed to regard the above provisions as indivisible elements of an overall settlement and, accordingly, a breach of any of its component parts would clearly be incompatible with the spirit of the Algiers Agreement;

Considering that His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahinshah of Iran, and His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein decided to renew the traditional bonds of good neighbourliness and friendship by, *inter alia*, eliminating all negative factors in their relations, by continually exchanging views on matters of common interest and by promoting mutual co-operation, and that they solemnly declared that the region should remain free from any outside interference;

Considering that the two Parties decided to establish, by mutual agreement, a Mixed Commission for the purpose of implementing and giving practical expression to the decisions reached at Algiers;

Considering that it was agreed that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iran and Iraq would meet, in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, on 15 March 1975 at Tehran in order to determine the methods of work of the Mixed Iranian-Iraqi Commission;

So, therefore, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iran, Iraq and Algeria duly met at Tehran on 15 March 1975 and decided, as a first step, to establish the necessary procedures for effectively implementing the principles and achieving the objectives set forth in the Algiers Agreement.

I. To that end, they decided to establish the three Committees described hereunder:

1. Committee to Demarcate the Land Frontier between the two neighbouring countries. It shall be the mandate of this Committee to demarcate the common frontier, clearly pinpointing the positions of the old and new frontier marks, on the basis of the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the meetings of the Delimitation Commission of 1914.

The following representatives shall be appointed to the Committee:

For the Iranian Party: Mr. Ezedine Kazemi, Ambassador, Head of the Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For the Iraqi Party: Mr. Alaeddine El Sakkal, Director-General, Land Registry;

Mr. Abdul Hussein Al Katifi, Ambassador;

For Algeria: Mr. Ismail Hamdani, Under-Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Council;

Captain Mohamed Boualga, Director, National Cartographic Institute;

who shall be assisted by the requisite number of experts and technical staff. The Committee shall complete its task within a period of two (2) months.

2. *Committee to Delimit the River Frontier between Iran and Iraq.* The delimitation shall be made along the thalweg, from the point where the land frontier between the two States meets the Shatt al'Arab to the point where it reaches the sea.

The following representatives shall be appointed to this Committee:

For the Iranian Party; Mr. Sadegh Sadrieh, Director-General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ezedine Kazemi, Ambassador, Head of the Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For the Iraqi Party: Mr. Abdul Hussein Al Katifi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdul Jabbar Abbas Al Janabi;

For Algeria: Mr. Nadjib Boulbina, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Lieutenant Boutagha, engineer;

Mr. Abdelkadir Ben Kaci, Director of Arab Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; who shall be assisted by the requisite number of experts and technical staff.

The Committee shall complete its task within a period of two (2) months.

3. *The Military Committee.* It shall be responsible for establishing the appropriate procedures for closing the common frontier as from 1 April 1975.

The following representatives shall be appointed to this Committee:

For the Iranian Party: Lieutenant-General Nasser Moghadam, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Iranian armed forces;

For the Iraqi Party: Lieutenant-General Adnan Abduljalil, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Iraqi armed forces;

For Algeria: Colonel Hadj Mohammed Zerguini, Inspector-General of the Algerian armed forces;

Captain Salah, engineer.

II. Co-ordination of the activities of the three (3) Committees and the supervision of their work shall be undertaken:

For the Iranian Party by: Mr. Gholam Reza Tajbakhsh, Political Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For the Iraqi Party by: Mr. Mohamed Sabri El Hadithi, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

For Algeria by: Mr. Zerguini, Mr. Hamdani, Mr. Bem Kaci.

4. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iran, Iraq and Algeria shall meet periodically, as necessary, at the request of one of the Parties concerned, at Baghdad, Algiers or Tehran, to assess the progress of the work of the above-mentioned Committees.

III. The work of each of the three above-mentioned Committees shall be endorsed in a final Protocol.

The three final Protocols shall constitute an indivisible whole.

IV. The two Parties shall conclude a treaty on the basis of the Algiers communique and the above-mentioned Protocols (section 111). These Protocols, as an indivisible and integral part of the Treaty, shall be signed concurrently with the latter.

V. This Protocol is signed concurrently with the records of the proceedings and results of the first two meetings of the three (3) above-mentioned Committees.

DONE at Tehran, on 17 March 1975.

[Signed]
ABBAS-ALI KHALATBARY
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iran

[Signed]
SAADOUN HAMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

ABDEL-AZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
Member of the Council of the Revolution,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
[Signed]

IMPERIAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RECORD ⁵

30 March 1975

In accordance with its mandate to proceed with the demarcation of the common frontier, clearly pinpointing the positions of the old and new frontier marks, on the basis of the Constantinople Protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the meetings of the Delimitation Commission of 1914, the Committee to Demarcate the Land Frontier between Iran and Iraq met on 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 March 1975 at Tehran and took the following decisions:

1. After verification of the minutes of the meetings of the Delimitation Commission of 1914 and the maps mentioned therein relating to the Iranian-Iraqi land frontier, the said minutes and maps were authenticated by the heads of the delegations of Iran, Iraq and Algeria and annexed to this record.

These documents as a whole define the course of the land frontier between Iran and Iraq and constitute the fundamental basis for technical operations in the field in accordance with the technical arrangements set forth below.

⁵ Published by the Secretariat for information only.

2. Mixed teams shall carry out the on-site survey and reconstruction of the old frontier marks in accordance with the minutes and maps of 1914.

3. At the same time the Committee on demarcation:

(a) shall plot on the maps mentioned in the 1914 minutes (annexed to this Record) the approximate positions of the new frontier marks;

(b) shall plot as precisely as possible the entire course of the land frontier between the two countries on the maps on the scale 1:50,000; it is understood that these maps will have been transmitted previously, by 5 April 1975 at the latest, to the Iraqi Party and to the Algerian representatives; it is understood further that this set of maps on the scale 1:50,000 will cover a strip at least four kilometres wide extending along the frontier; in addition, a set of aerial photographs, used in the making of these maps, will be made available to them at working meetings;

(c) shall also plot on these maps, as precisely as possible, the positions of the old and the new frontier marks;

it is understood that the positions of the new frontier marks will, if necessary, be verified on the ground and, as appropriate, corrected on the maps on the scale 1:50,000;

furthermore, if verification on the ground makes it necessary to erect additional frontier marks, the positions of the latter shall also be plotted on the maps on the scale 1:50,000;

the operations described in subparagraph (c) will be carried out by the Committee between 5 and 20 April, and the maps so marked shall be transmitted as they are completed, to the field teams for execution;

(d) shall prepare and sign, upon completion of all the field operations, a definitive map on the scale 1:50,000 indicating the frontier line and the positions of all the frontier marks, whether old, new or additional.

4. At the conclusion of the specified period, the Committee shall submit the following final documents duly signed:

(a) a map on the scale 1:50,000 indicating the land frontier line and the positions of all the old and new frontier marks;

(b) on the basis of the 1914 minutes, a descriptive record of operations in the demarcation of the Iraqi-Iranian land frontier, with an indication, where appropriate, of the new place names-

(c) a list of the geographical and UTM co-ordinates and the bearings of the said frontier marks as well as the horizontal distances calculated between the frontier marks;

(d) record cards of all the frontier marks, with a numbering system for the new frontier marks; the old ones shall retain their original numbering.

5. The Iranian Party and the Iraqi Party have also agreed as follows:

(a) they shall each make every effort, with the assistance, advice and technical know-how of the Algerian technicians, to finish completely and definitively within two months the task entrusted to the mixed Committee on demarcation;

(b) should a dispute arise with regard to the position of a given point on the frontier, the Algerian experts shall, at the request of either Party, arbitrate the dispute technically in the field and shall render a decision, which shall be applied and respected by the two States.

6. The heads of delegations in the Committee shall appoint their representatives on the Sub-Committee entrusted with the task of supervising and organizing the work of the various mixed teams, ensuring logistical support for them and reporting to the Committee regularly each week on the progress of the work. The Sub-Committee thus constituted shall also approve the field documents and forward them to the Committee.

After approving the proposals of the mixed teams concerning the positions of the frontier marks, the Sub-Committee shall order their construction in accordance with the plan annexed to this Record.

The Sub-Committee shall have its headquarters for operations in the southern part of the frontier at Mehran and, for operations in the northern part, at Sardasht; it shall move along the frontier as its work requires.

7. In order to facilitate the field work, the operations in the demarcation of the Iraqi-Iranian land frontier shall be divided up as follows:

(1) the southern part of the frontier shall comprise the following seven sectors:

1. from Khayin to Talayeh between frontier marks 1 and 14;
2. from Talayeh to Faqeh between frontier marks 14 and 21;
3. from Faqeh to Mussian between frontier marks 21 and 23;
4. from Mussian to Changuleh between frontier marks 23 and 26;
5. from Changuleh to Reza-Abad Mehran between frontier marks 26 and 31;
6. from Reza-Abad Mehran to Sumar between frontier marks 31 and 39;
7. from Sumar to Khosravi between frontier marks 39 and 58;

(2) the northern part of the frontier shall comprise the following seven sectors:

1. Azgaleh between frontier marks 58 and 69;
2. Nosud between frontier marks 69 and 83;
3. Marivan between frontier marks 83 and 95;
4. Baneh between frontier marks 95 and 103;
5. Sardasht between frontier marks 103 and 111;
6. Piranshahr between frontier marks 111 and 118;
7. Piranshahr between frontier marks 118 and 126.

A mixed team composed of eight Iranian members and eight Iraqi members shall be assigned to each sector.

Operations shall begin simultaneously in all sectors in accordance with a detailed procedure described in the technical annex to this Record.

8. List of annexed documents:

- (a) Technical annex;
- (b) Sketch of frontier mark for hard ground;
- (c) Sketch of frontier mark for rocky ground;
- (d) Sketch of frontier mark for marshland;
- (e) Form No. 1 (survey);
- (f) Form No. 2 (calculation of co-ordinates);
- (g) Form No. 3 (calculation of triangulation points);
- (h) 1914 minutes;
- (i) 1914 maps.

9. The head of the Iranian delegation to the Committee to Demarcate the Land Frontier informed his Iraqi and Algerian colleagues that his alternate in that Committee was Mr. Reza Ghassemi, Head of the First Political Department.

10. The next meeting will be held on 17 April 1975 at Baghdad.

DONE at Tehran on 30 March 1975.

For Iran:
[Signed]
E. KAZEMI

For Iraq:
[Signed]
A. EL-SAKKAL

For Algeria:
[Signed]
ISMAIL HAMDANI

TECHNICAL ANNEX

A. OLD FRONTIER MARKS

The positions of these frontier marks shall be determined from the 1914 minutes and the maps mentioned therein. The sites shall be located by the two Iranian and Iraqi heads of team. The maps on the scale 1:50,000 and the aerial photographs shall constitute an aid for the execution of this work.

The position of each frontier mark shall be determined on the map on the scale 1:50,000 and then indicated on the aerial photograph by a circle. Once this position has been determined on the ground, a stake surrounded by painted stones shall be left as a reference point and a record shall be drawn up (form No. 1); this position shall then be marked on the aerial photograph, which shall be signed jointly on the reverse side by the two heads of team,

If the position is difficult to determine, two or three identifiable details should be found and marked on the photograph. Triangulation measurements will then be taken and entered on form No. 3. The photograph and the attached form shall be transmitted to the Sub-Committee, which shall forward them to the Committee.

The frontier marks shall then be constructed by the Iraqi teams, while the Iranian teams shall undertake the construction of frontier marks in marshland zones, all the work being under the supervision of the

Sub-Committee. Once the frontier mark has been constructed, the frontier police of the two countries shall take charge of it and draw up a record (form No. 1).

At Tehran, the position of the frontier mark and the identifiable details (auxiliary stations) shall be calculated by photogrammetric methods. An Iraqi Representative shall be present at these calculations and, together with his Iranian counterpart, shall sign the records containing the calculations (forms No. 2 and No. 3).

Both the geographical and the UTM co-ordinates shall be determined.

B. NEW FRONTIER MARKS

Once the positions of the new frontier marks have been plotted on the map on the scale 1:50,000 and the said map has been sent to the mixed teams, for implementation in the field, the new frontier marks shall be constructed, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the technical procedure described for the old frontier marks.

C. COSTS

The costs of constructing the frontier marks shall be defrayed equally by the two Parties.